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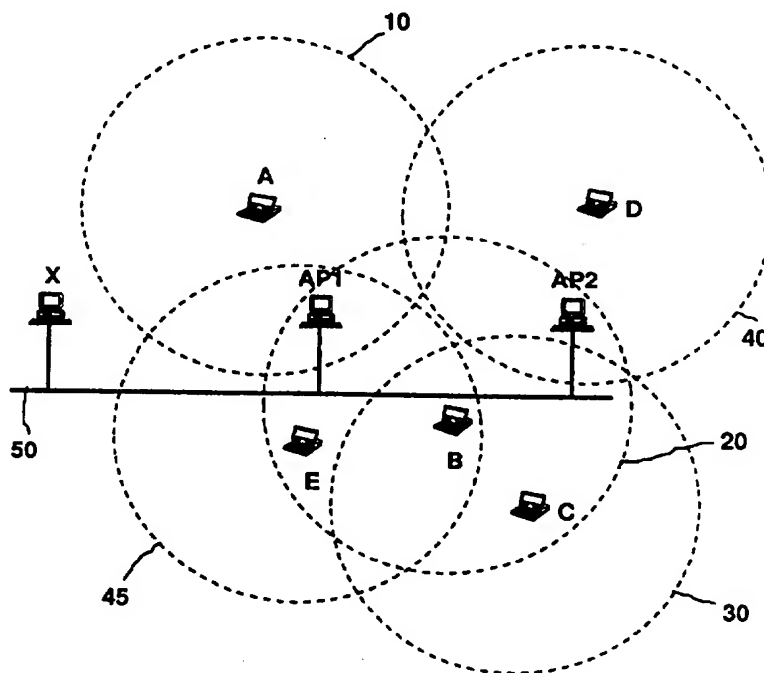
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONNECTING A WIRELESS LAN TO A WIRED LAN



## (57) Abstract

An internetworking node for providing internetworking services for mobile wireless nodes is disclosed. Each mobile wireless node is associated with at the most one internetworking node. Each mobile wireless node selects which internetworking node it will associate with. The internetworking node will then act for all wireless nodes associated to it in relaying messages between wireless nodes or between a wired LAN and the wireless nodes.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR  
CONNECTING A WIRELESS LAN TO A WIRED LAN

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5        This invention pertains to wireless networks generally, and means for connecting wireless nodes or wireless LANs to wired LANs in particular.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10       Local Area Networks (LANs) have historically consisted of nodes interconnected by physical telecommunications media (eg, coaxial cable, twisted pair wire, or fiber optics). We shall refer to such LANs as wired LANs.

15       Recently wireless LANs, the nodes of which are not connected by means of a physical medium, have started to appear in the market. These wireless LANs communicate by means of infra-red (IR), radio or other signals. One of the benefits of using wireless LANs is that cabling is not required. This is a particularly useful feature for mobile nodes such as laptop and notebook computers, PDAs (personal digital assistants), and the like. If equipped with  
20       an appropriate wireless adapter (which includes a transmitter/receiver and control card), such as an IR wireless Adapter, the mobile nodes can move around and remain connected to the network, provided they do not move out of range.

25       One method of implementing a wireless LAN is similar to a cellular phone network system. In this method wireless nodes do not communicate directly with each other, but rather send all signals to a central base station, which then redirects the signals to the destination node.

30       However, in certain situations, it is advantageous to allow each wireless node to communicate directly with other nodes, as is the case in most wired LANs. In a wireless LAN which permits this, the wireless adapter and controlling software transmit data packets which all nodes within range can hear. This permits transmitting of packets which are received but  
35       ignored by all nodes except the one(s) to which they are addressed. This parallels the packet delivery systems of such wired LAN protocols as Ethernet. Thus, upper level network operating system software, which relies on a packet delivery system such as Novell Corporation's NETWARE can be used with such a wireless LAN (NETWARE is a trademark of Novell Corp). We shall  
40       refer to such a wireless LAN as a Peer-to-Peer Wireless LAN.

      There is an important physical characteristic in a peer-to-peer wireless LAN that makes it very difficult to build a reliable network compared to a wired LAN. In a wired LAN, every network node is physically  
45       connected to the network and can therefore access all of the network traffic.

This is often not the case with wireless LANs. Each node communicates with other nodes by means of some form of electromagnetic signal, the range of which will be limited. Each node will have an area of coverage which will be limited by such factors as type of signal, signal strength, obstacles within  
5 range, etc. In the wireless LAN, it cannot be guaranteed that every network node, which is presumably part of the same wireless network, can listen to all the network traffic. For example, if nodes A, B, and C are connected to the same wireless network, A may be able to listen to the network data sent by B but not by C. In this case, C is a "hidden node" with respect to A. If  
10 C can listen to B but not to A, then A is a hidden node with respect to C.

For proper functionality, it is desirable that a wireless LAN should also be able to connect to a wired LAN. In wireless LANs using a base station approach, the Base Station can provide such connectivity. However,  
15 there exists a need for a system which can provide internetworking services between a peer-to-peer wireless LAN and a wired LAN.

There are several problems associated with a wireless LAN which complicate the implementation of a simple bridge as a means for connecting a  
20 wireless LAN to a wired LAN. The primary function of such a device would be to resend overheard wireless LAN network data that is destined for a wired node onto the wired LAN, and vice versa. Depending on the wireless medium chosen, each such device would normally have a limited range. In order to provide adequate coverage, a plurality of devices, each having some degree of  
25 overlapping area is necessary. This would normally result in the duplication of messages received by nodes within the overlapping areas, and also on the wired LAN for messages originating from such nodes.

There exists a need for a system which solves these and related  
30 problems.

In this specification, the following terms are used:

By internetworking services, we refer to services which allow systems to communicate which could not otherwise. Typical internetworking services  
35 include relaying messages from one wireless node to another, resending messages from a wired LAN to a wireless node and resending messages from a wireless node to a wired LAN.

The internetworking node that provides such internetworking services is  
40 called an Access Point or AP. The AP is a physical device, which, in order to perform the full range of internetworking services has a wired network adapter as well as a wireless network adapter.

The physical area that a wireless node must be within to be  
45 within range of the AP is called the AP's Basic Service Area (BSA). If a

wireless node is located within the BSA of a particular AP, that wireless node will be able to receive transmissions sent by that AP.

Each wireless node also has a limited range within which it can communicate. This range is called the Dynamic Service Area (DSA) of the wireless node in this specification. Other nodes within an wireless node's DSA will normally be able to receive transmissions from the wireless node.

If the wireless nodes use the same adapter as the APs, then, all other things being equal, the wireless nodes will have the same range as the APs. However there can be differences between the BSA range of the AP and the DSA range of a wireless node. For one thing, the wireless nodes are usually movable. Thus their range is likely to change, depending on how their signals are affected by obstacles as they move. Also, access points, being physically connected to a wired LAN, are also connected to a supply of power. Thus, the transmitter used in an AP can be more powerful than the battery powered transmitters of the wireless nodes. If this is the case, the BSA range of an access point would normally be larger than the DSA range of a wireless node.

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In this specification, we will distinguish between the BSA of an AP and the DSA of a wireless node, even if the two ranges are the same. In this specification, one wireless node is said to be able to "hear" a second wireless node if it is within the DSA of the second node, so that signals sent by the second node can be received by it. Similarly, a wireless node can "hear" an AP if it is within the BSA of the AP, and an AP can "hear" a wireless node if the AP is within the DSA of that node. A "multicast" message is a form of broadcast message, sent by a wired or wireless node, which is addressed to other nodes having the same specific group address. All other wired or wireless nodes will ignore that message.

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#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a method and a means for providing internetworking services to wireless nodes. The invention provides for an internetworking node which can either directly relay a message from one wireless node to another wireless node, or forward such messages indirectly by first resending them to another such internetworking node which in turn resends the message to the other wireless node. The internetworking devices themselves can communicate through the wireless medium. Preferably, such internetworking devices are interconnected by means of a wired LAN.

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From a user's point of view, the invention makes such wireless nodes, as for example from a wireless LAN, and a wired LAN appear as a single logical LAN. The invention allows for integration of wireless nodes with existing wired LAN based network operating systems and network applications,

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by making each wireless node appear as wired network nodes to other wired network nodes when a wireless node sends data packets to a wired network node. Similarly, where a wireless node is part of a wireless LAN, the invention makes a wired network node appears as a wireless node to other wireless nodes when the wired network node sends data packets to the wireless node.

The invention provides a method and means for using one or more APs as internetworking devices which interconnect a wired LAN and wireless nodes within range of each AP, and for determining when each AP should act to transmit data between the wired LAN and wireless nodes.

The primary functions for each AP are, when appropriate, i) to resend data packets from a wireless node onto the wired LAN if the data packets cannot otherwise reach their destination (eg, if they are destined for a wired node, or are destined for a wireless node outside of the DSA of the sending node); and ii) to resend data packets, which are addressed to a wireless node, from the wired LAN to the wireless node. In the preferred embodiment, the wireless node is part of a wireless LAN. The AP, having both a wired network adapter as well as a wireless network adapter, can communicate using both the packet delivery system of the wired medium, as well as the packet delivery system of the wireless medium. Furthermore, the AP is able to convert a data packet from one system to the other.

Preferably, the APs will also redirect information between two wireless nodes which are both within the AP's range, but are hidden to each other. The invention allows for this even if the AP is not connected to a wired LAN.

To achieve these functions each AP has to know whether the data packets are for a destination within its own BSA, and whether it is responsible for acting. The wireless nodes use a process of association with at most one of the APs to carry out these functions. Each wireless node within range of at least one AP will associate itself with a single AP, even if it is within range of more than one AP. Once a wireless node associates itself with an AP, it will use that AP, and only that AP, to forward data to and from the wireless node. The AP keeps track of which nodes are associated with it, in order to determine whether it is responsible for acting.

Each wireless node monitors the wireless network traffic, and keeps track of which nodes are within its range, ie, which other wireless nodes it has overheard recently. According to the invention, each wireless node uses this information to determine which wireless nodes, including APs, are within its range.

Preferably, each AP broadcasts information about itself at regular intervals. In the preferred embodiment, this broadcast is in the form of a beacon identifying its network address. Each wireless node can determine, from either the AP's regular data transmissions, or from this beacon, whether it is within the AP's BSA. The wireless node keeps track of APs it has overheard. Preferably the node maintains a table of APs it has overheard recently.

If the wireless node overhears data packets (either normal traffic or a beacon) from an AP, it can attempt to associate with the AP by sending an association request to the AP. If a wireless node's association request fails, it will preferably attempt to associate with another AP currently in its AP table. If the wireless node overhears more than one AP, or there is more than one AP in its table, the wireless node determines which AP it will select. In one embodiment, the mobile node selects the AP it has heard most recently.

When a wireless node (the sending node) needs to send a data packet to a particular node (destination node), it first checks to see if it has recently overheard the destination node (implying the destination is within range). Optionally, each wireless node can emit a beacon to assist the other nodes in this.

If the destination node is within range, the sending node transmits the data packet directly to the destination node. If the sending node has not recently overheard the destination node, the sending node checks to see whether it is associated with an AP. Assuming the sending node is associated with an AP, the node transmits the packet to the AP and asks the AP to forward the data packet to its destination.

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Once an AP has received a request from a sending node, which it is associated with, to forward a data packet, the AP will check to see if the destination node is also associated with this AP. If so, the AP will transmit the data packet directly to the destination node. If not, the AP will resend the data packet, which is still addressed to the destination node, onto the wired network.

Whenever an AP overhears a directed packet on the wired LAN addressed to a wireless node, the AP checks to see if that node is associated with it. If so, the AP will forward the data packet to the node. Otherwise, the AP will ignore the packet. Similarly, whenever an AP overhears a broadcast packet on the wired LAN, it retransmits the packet to all wireless nodes associated with it.

Thus, in the preferred embodiment, each wireless node actively selects which AP it is associated with, and determines whether it needs an AP's help to send messages. Each AP keeps track of which wireless nodes are associated with it, and automatically relays data packets addressed to associated nodes which the AP has received, either from the wired LAN, or from another associated wireless node.

A broad aspect of the invention provides for a node for communication in a network, comprising wireless network adapter means for sending data by wireless communication to other nodes in the network and receiving data by wireless communication from such nodes, monitoring means for monitoring data which are received by said wireless adapter means, to extract from said data identifying information which identifies the other network nodes whose data are received, and storage means for storing the identifying information.

Another broad aspect of the invention provides for a method for communication in a network, comprising sending data by wireless communication from a first node in the network to other nodes in the network and receiving data by wireless communication from such nodes, monitoring data which are received to extract from said data identifying information which identifies the other network nodes whose data are received, and storing the identifying information.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 schematically illustrates a configuration of wireless nodes around a wired LAN, with two APs acting as internetworking nodes, with the DSA of each wireless node shown in phantom;

Figure 2 illustrates schematically the same configuration as is shown in figure 1, but with the BSA of each AP shown;

Figure 3 illustrates schematically, for the same configuration as is shown in figure 2, how the preferred embodiment of the present invention is used to relay a message from B to A, from A to D and from A to X; and

Figure 4 illustrates schematically, for the same initial configuration as is shown in figure 2, node A roaming from the BSA of AP1 to the BSA of AP2.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The preferred embodiment is discussed and illustrated with respect to an example of its implementation using Infra-red (IR) wireless LANs and



Ethernet wired LANs. It should be appreciated that the invention is not limited to IR wireless LANs or Ethernet wired LANs and could be similarly implemented in other wireless LANs and/or wired LANs.

5        Figure 1 and Figure 2 each illustrate a configuration of wireless nodes A, B, C, D and E, a wired LAN 50, wired node X and APs AP1 and AP2. Each AP is a physical device that has a wired network adapter as well as a wireless network adapter. Each AP understands both the wired LAN and wireless LAN protocols.

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      In the preferred embodiment, using ISO/CCITT OSI international standard terminology, the AP behaves as a layer 2 Data Link Layer entity that "bridges" between the wireless LAN and the wired LAN. It resends the data traffic from the wireless LAN to the wired LAN in such a way that the data traffic appears to nodes of the wired LAN to have come from wired network nodes in the wired LAN. It also resends the data traffic from the wired LAN to the wireless LAN in such a way that the data traffic appears to the wireless nodes of the wireless LAN to have come from wireless nodes in the wireless LAN. Thus, each AP functions as a transparent MAC-bridge (wherein MAC stands for Medium Access Control, as is known in the art) that connects the IR wireless nodes to the ethernet wired LAN.

      In the examples illustrated in drawings, the same wireless adapter is used for both the APs and the wireless nodes. Therefore the BSA range of the APs, ignoring the effect of obstacles, will be the same as the DSA ranges for the wireless nodes. As stated earlier, the AP, being connected physically to a power supply, could support a more powerful transmitter, with an extended BSA range.

30        Figures 1 and 2 are the same except that Figure 1 illustrates the DSA ranges of the wireless nodes while Figure 2 illustrates the BSA ranges of the APs. In figure 1, wireless node A has a DSA 10, wireless node B has a DSA 20, wireless node C has a DSA 30, wireless node D has a DSA 40, and wireless node E has a DSA 45.

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      In the IR wireless LAN, it cannot be guaranteed that every network node that is part of the same wireless network can listen to all the network traffic. In figure 1, wireless node E can listen to the network data sent by wireless node B but not by wireless node C because wireless node E is within B's DSA 20, but is outside C's DSA 30. In this case, C is a hidden node with respect to E. Similarly C is a hidden node with respect to E, because C is outside E's DSA 45.

      In some situations, it is possible for one IR wireless node to receive data sent by another wireless node but not be able to send to that node. For

example, a first node (not shown) would be able to listen to the network data sent by a second node (not shown), but the second node would not be able to receive the data sent by the first node. This situation is known as asymmetry.

5

To compensate for possible wireless transmission failure, wireless packet delivery systems usually require receiving nodes send a specific acknowledgement to the sending node, acknowledging the receipt of each data packet. For example if wireless node A sends a directed packet to wireless node B, B will in turn send a packet to A, acknowledging receipt of A's message. These acknowledgements are not normally required for packet delivery systems on wired LANs, due to the low failure rate of transmissions in such mediums.

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Turning now to Figure 2, the BSA of AP1 is illustrated by circle 60 whereas AP2 is shown as having BSA 70. Wireless nodes A, B and E are within the BSA 60 of AP1. Wireless node B is also within the BSA 70 of AP2, as is wireless node D. Wireless node C is not within range of either access point.

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It should be noted that because node B is within range of both APs, the wired LAN will receive unwanted duplicated messages if both AP1 and AP2 resend a message from B to the wired LAN, and likewise, node B will receive unwanted duplicated messages if both AP1 and AP2 resend a message from the wired LAN to B.

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To avoid such duplication the invention provides a switching mechanism for ensuring that no more than one AP will act for any particular wireless node, by ensuring that every wireless node is "associated" with no more than one AP.

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Each wireless node determines which AP ( assuming there is more than one in range) it will associate with. Furthermore, each wireless node determines whether it can transmit a message directly to its destination node, and it asks an AP to deliver the message if it cannot do so directly.

Each AP determines whether it should resend a data packet from the wired LAN to the wireless node to which the packet is addressed. Each AP monitors the wired LAN data traffic for any data packets that are destined for (ie, addressed to) one of the AP's associated wireless nodes. If the AP hears such a data packet on the wired LAN, it intercepts the data packet and relays it to the mobile node.

Each wireless node must be aware of what other nodes are around it, so it will be able to decide whether it can send to them. Therefore, each wireless node monitors the wireless traffic, and maintains a table of the addresses of all wireless nodes it has overheard recently. We shall refer to

this as the DSA table. If a node has overheard another node, then the other node's address is in its DSA table and it assumes it can transmit to that node (ie, it ignores asymmetry, at least initially). This table represents all of the other nodes within whose DSA the tracking node is. This is  
5 assumed ( by ignoring asymmetry) to represent all nodes within the DSA of the tracking node.

In the preferred embodiment, each wireless node relies on overheard messages emanating from nearby nodes (including all acknowledgements) to  
10 construct its DSA table. Optionally, each wireless node can emit a beacon, which would automatically be overheard by all other nodes within its DSA.

Each wireless node also monitors the network traffic looking for data packets sent by an AP. To assist wireless nodes (especially nodes actually  
15 moving) in locating nearby APs, each AP of the preferred embodiment of the present invention will emit a beacon, at regular intervals, eg, every 20 seconds, identifying the APs wireless network address. In the preferred embodiment, each wireless node maintains a separate table, called an AP table, which lists the addresses of all APs it has overheard. Preferably,  
20 this table also stores other information, for example which AP has been heard most recently, most frequently, least frequently, etc. Alternatively, this information could be stored as part of the DSA table. Preferably, the wireless node can differentiate between data packets from APs and packets from other wireless nodes because a bit in the control field of a wireless  
25 data packet indicates whether the data packet originates from an AP. Alternatively, each AP is assigned a unique wireless network address with a common prefix for its wireless LAN connection. For example, the network address may be "IRAP001" where IRAP is a common prefix for all AP wireless network addresses. No wireless network node other than an AP is assigned  
30 that common prefix.

Each AP is also assigned a wired group network address for its wired LAN connection. The group address is used for sending "multicast" broadcasts. When a "multicast" message, a form of broadcast message, is sent  
35 to the AP group network address in the wired LAN, all APs, but only APs, receive that message. All other wired network nodes ignore that message.

When a wireless node overhears an AP, it will enter this AP into its AP table. The node also determines which of the APs in its AP table it will  
40 associate with. Examples include: associate if the table is empty (ie, the wireless node has just powered on, or just entered the vicinity of a wired LAN), or maintain association with the current AP until it can no longer hear that AP, or associate with the AP heard most frequently, etc.

If the procedure indicates the wireless node should associate with the AP, the wireless node will send an association request data packet to the AP. If the association request data packet is sent successfully to the AP, ie, acknowledged by the AP, the wireless network node considers itself associated with that AP. The association request includes the wireless network address of the wireless node. Preferably, the request also indicates which AP, if any, the wireless node was previously associated with.

Each AP maintains a table, called its (Basic Service Set) BSS table, of all wireless nodes which it is associated with. After receiving the association request successfully from the wireless node, the AP adds the network node address to its BSS table. The AP can be configured so that if the association request indicates the wireless network node was associated with another AP previously, the AP sends a disassociate data packet to the previous AP via the wired LAN to the previously associated AP telling the AP to disassociate with the wireless node. Alternatively, once a wireless node associates with a new AP, it can instruct this AP to send such a disassociate request to the previous AP.

After receiving the disassociate data packet from the new AP, the previous AP deletes the wireless network node address from its BSS table.

Optionally each AP can also maintain a separate BSA table, similar to the DSA table maintained by each wireless node, listing the node addresses of all wireless nodes within its BSA, regardless of whether they are associated with it.

A wireless node only accepts data packets sent by the AP it is associated with; it will discard all data packets sent by other APs. It will, of course, accept data packets that are destined for it which are sent by other wireless nodes.

As stated, the selection of which AP will be associated with each wireless node is determined by each wireless node. Therefore, each AP accepts all data packets sent by any wireless node. If the AP receives a data packet directed to it by a wireless node that it is not associated with, the AP considers the data packet as an implicit association request. It adds the wireless node address to its BSS table and relay the data packet onto the wired LAN.

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If a wireless node fails to send a data packet to its associated AP successfully, ie, the AP fails to acknowledge receipt of the data packet, the wireless node considers its wireless connection with the AP broken. It will delete its association with that AP. It then checks its AP table to see if another AP is available. If there is one, it will attempt to establish an

association with that AP. If there is more than one, the AP will preferably select the AP heard most recently.

Similarly, if the AP fails to send a data packet successfully to the wireless node that is associated with it, it considers its wireless connection with the wireless node broken, and deletes the node from its BSS table.

In operation, when a wireless node (the sending node) is ready to send a data packet to another network node (the destination node), it first determines whether the network node address of the destination node is in its DSA table. If it is, this implies that the destination node is another wireless node within the DSA of the sending node. The sending node therefore sends the data packet to the other wireless node directly. If the destination node is not within the DSA table, the sending node sends the data packet to the AP it is associated with and asks the AP to help deliver the data packet to the destination node.

After receiving the data packet, the AP checks the destination of the data packet against its BSS. If the destination node is within its BSS (ie, if the destination node is also associated with the AP), the AP sends the data packet to the destination node directly via the wireless medium. Otherwise, the AP resends the data packet onto the wired LAN. If the destination node is a wired node, it will receive the data packet directly. If the destination node is on another wireless LAN which is attached to the same wired LAN by another AP (ie, the destination node is a wireless node associated with another AP), the other AP will relay the data packet to that destination node.

Figure 3 shows three examples of how the preferred embodiment works. Assume wireless network node A has just entered the BSA of AP1. We will assume A has not been associated with any AP before. When it hears AP1's beacon, or alternatively, hears some data traffic from AP1 to wireless network node B, node A sends an association request data packet to AP1. After sending the association request data packet successfully (ie, receiving AP1's acknowledgement), A considers itself associated with AP1. After receiving the association request data packet successfully, AP1 adds A to its BSS table. It also sends a disassociation data packet on the wired LAN, advising any previously associated AP that AP1 is now associated with node A and that the previous AP should disassociate. This can be done by way of multicast or by a directed packet to the AP A was actually associated with.

Let us assume A wants to send a data packet to wired network node X. A first consults its DSA table to see if X is a wireless node within range. Since X is not in A's DSA, A sends the data packet to AP1 as is shown by

arrow 100 in figure 3. AP1 then consults its BSS table to determine whether X is an associated wireless node within its BSA. Since X is not so listed, AP1 in turn resends the data packet onto the wired LAN, as is shown by arrow 105.

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Let us further assume that after X receives the data packet, it sends a response data packet back to A. AP1 monitors the wired LAN data traffic and overhears a data packet destined for A, which is in its BSS. AP1 intercepts the data packet and sends it to A via the wireless medium.

10

Let us now assume both nodes A and B are associated with AP1, i.e., they both are in AP1's BSS, and node B wants to send a data packet to A. Node B examines its DSA to see if A is within range. As can be seen in Figure 1, node B is not within the DSA 10 of node A, nor is node A within the DSA 20 of node B. In other words, the nodes are hidden from each other, even though both are within range of AP1. Direct wireless communication between the two nodes is not possible. Therefore, B sends the data packet to AP1 asking it to help deliver the data packet, as is shown by arrow 120 in Figure 3. AP1 examines its BSS and determines A is associated with it. Therefore, AP1 transmits the data packet by the wireless medium to A, as is shown by arrow 125. It should be noted that even though node B is also within the BSA of AP2, node B is associated with AP1 and therefore does not ask AP2 for assistance.

25 Now let us assume node A wants to send a data packet to node D, which is associated with AP2. Since node D is not within node A's DSA, A sends the packet to AP1, as is shown by arrow 130. Since node D is not associated with AP1, AP1 resends the data packet onto the wired LAN, as is shown by arrow 135. AP2 overhears this data packet, determines that node D is associated with it, and resends the data packet directly to D, as is shown by arrow 140.

Note that node B is within the BSA of both AP1 and AP2. If node B had been associated with AP2 ( and therefore would not have been associated with AP1), and wireless node A sends a data packet to wireless node B, then AP1 would not have transmitted the data packet directly to B, but rather, would have resent it on the wired LAN. In this circumstance, AP2 would intercept the data packet and resend it to B ( because B would be in AP2's BSS table), as it would for node D.

40 Figure 4 illustrates how a roaming wireless node can move in and out of different APs' BSAs. When a wireless node moves between BSAs of APs, it disassociates with one AP and associates with another. The data packets sent by the wireless network node to the wired LAN are resent by different APs depending on where the wireless node is, and which AP the wireless node associates itself with. Likewise, data packets destined for the wireless

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node are resent by different APs depending on where the wireless node is and which AP the wireless node associates itself with. This procedure will now be described.

- 5        When an node roams, it may roam out of range from all APs in its AP table. The wireless node is then disconnected from the wired LAN until it comes within range of another AP and associates itself with that AP. Of course a roaming node cannot associate itself with an AP until it becomes aware of the presence of that AP (ie, overhears either the AP's beacon or a regular transmission).
- 10       Optionally, to shorten the time between the wireless network node moving into an AP's BSA and detecting the AP's existence, each AP can broadcast its beacon earlier when it first detects a wireless node. To do this, the AP maintains a BSA table, in addition to its BSS table, as described above. Alternatively it
- 15       identifies whether each wireless node listed is associated with it. If an AP overhears a wireless node which is not listed in its BSA table, the AP generates its beacon ahead of schedule. The AP detects the existence of the wireless node by overhearing a data packet, usually a broadcast packet, sent by the wireless node. This broadcast packet is usually generated in response to the upper layer
- 20       network operating system trying to determine which other nodes are present in the network. The result of this broadcast packet emitted by a wireless network node is an early scheduled beacon emitted by the AP, which in turn starts the association process.
- 25       Referring to figure 4 for example, assume wireless node A is originally located at position 200, and is associated with AP1. It therefore communicates with wired network node X via AP1. As A moves to an area which is not covered by any AP, as is illustrated as position 210, it cannot receive acknowledgements from AP1 for any packets which it sends via AP1 to X. It thus ceases to
- 30       consider itself associated with AP1 as it cannot communicate with AP1 any more. As A moves into AP2's BSA, as shown at 220, it recognizes the existence of AP2 either by observing AP2's beacon or AP2's data traffic. It is possible AP2 would overhear node A before A overhears AP2. In this case, as AP2 would not have heard A at either position 200, or 210, AP2 can optionally recognize that A is a
- 35       node previously unheard by it, and emit its beacon early. In any of these events, A initiates an association process with AP2. This reconnects A to the network, allowing A to communicate with X again. Assuming an entire area is sufficiently covered by APs, A can move around the area while remaining connected to the network.

**CLAIMS**

1. A node (AP1, AP2) for communication in a network, comprising  
wireless network adapter means for sending data by wireless communication to  
5 other nodes in the network and receiving data by wireless communication from  
such nodes,

monitoring means for monitoring data which are received by said  
wireless adapter means, to extract from said data identifying information  
10 which identifies other network nodes whose data are received, and

storage means for storing the identifying information.

2. A node as claimed in claim 1, said node (AP1, AP2) being an  
15 internetworking node which has wired LAN adapter means for sending data along  
a wired LAN (50) to other wired nodes (X) on said wired LAN and receiving  
data from other wired nodes along the wired LAN, and means for  
interconverting such data between a format suited to be sent or received by  
said wired LAN adapter means and a format adapted to be sent or received by  
20 said wireless network adapter means, whereby said internetworking node can  
receive data from said wired LAN and transmit it by wireless communication,  
and can receive data by wireless communication and transmit it along the  
wired LAN.

25 3. A node as claimed in claim 1, additionally comprising means for  
broadcasting periodically, through said wireless network adapter means,  
identifying information which identifies the said node.

4. A node as claimed in claim 1, additionally comprising means for  
30 sending, with each data message sent by the node through the wireless network  
adapter means, identifying information which identifies the said node.

5. A node as claimed in claim 2, additionally comprising means for  
broadcasting periodically, through said wireless network adapter means,  
35 identifying information which identifies the said node and identifies the  
fact that it is an internetworking node.

6. A node as claimed in claim 2, additionally comprising means for  
sending, with each data message sent by the node through the wireless network  
40 adapter means, identifying information which identifies the said node and  
identifies the fact that it is an internetworking node.

7. A node as claimed in claim 1, in which said monitoring means also  
extracts identifying information from which it can determine



whether each other node whose data has been received is identified in such information as an internetworking node, and the storage means stores the identifying information which indicates whether such other node has been identified as an internetworking node.

5

8. A node as claimed in claim 7, in which identifying information for other nodes which have been identified as internetworking nodes is stored in a first table and identifying information for nodes which have not been identified as internetworking nodes is stored in a second table.

10

9. A node as claimed in claim 7, additionally comprising means for determining whether the storage means has in storage identifying information for no internetworking node, one internetworking node or more than one internetworking node.

15

10. A node as claimed in claim 9, in which, if the means for determining determines that the storage means has in storage identifying information for one and only one internetworking node, it causes the means for sending data to send a request for association to said one internetworking node.

20

11. A node as claimed in claim 9, in which, if the means for determining determines that the storage means has in storage identifying information for more than one internetworking node, and that it is not already associated with an internetworking node, it selects one of the internetworking nodes for which the storage means has identifying information and causes the means for sending data to send a request for association to the selected one internetworking node.

25

12. A node as claimed in claim 10, in which, if the determining means receives confirmation through the means for receiving data that the one internetworking node has accepted the request for association, it enters into the storage means an entry showing that said one internetworking node is associated with the node of which the determining means is part.

30

13. A node as claimed in claim 11, in which, if the determining means receives confirmation through the means for receiving data that the selected internetworking node has accepted the request for association, it enters into the storage means an entry showing that said selected internetworking node is associated with the node of which the determining means is part.

35

40

14. A node as claimed in either of claims 12 or 13, in which the determining means monitors transmissions from the node of which it is part to the internetworking node which is shown in the storage means as associated with the node of which it is part, and deletes the record of association from

the storage means if a transmission from the node of which it is part to said internetworking node is not acknowledged by the internetworking node.

15. A node as claimed in either of claims 12 or 13, additionally comprising  
5 means to access said storage means each time the node seeks to transmit data to a specific other node other than the internetworking node with which it is associated, and means for readdressing said data to the associated internetworking node for further forwarding, if the identifying data for such specific node is not in the said storage means.

10

16. A node as claimed in any of claims 1-11, in which the identifying information includes a network address of the node to which such information pertains.

15 17. A node as claimed in any of claims 2, 5 or 6, additionally comprising means for accepting association requests from other nodes. and second storage means for retaining a list of all other nodes which have become associated with the said node by sending an association request which the said node has accepted.

20

18. A node as claimed in claim 17, additionally comprising means for sending a message to other internetworking nodes via the wired LAN each time said node accepts an association request from another node, said message advising the other internetworking nodes that the said node has become  
25 associated with such other node.

19. A node as claimed in claim 17, additionally comprising second monitoring means for monitoring data on the wired network, and means for selecting out data which is addressed to any node on said list and causing  
30 said wireless network adapter means to transmit such data by wireless communication addressed to the node on said list.

20. A node as claimed in claim 17, additionally comprising third monitoring means to monitor said wireless network adapter means for a message directed  
35 to such node in order to be forwarded by such node to a specific other node, means for determining whether such specific other node is on said list, and means for directing said wireless network adapter means to resend the message to said specific other node if the specific other wireless node is on the list, and for directing said wired LAN adapter means to resend the message on  
40 the wired LAN addressed to said specific other node if the specific other node is not on the list.

21. A node as claimed in any of claims 2, 5 or 6, additionally comprising fourth monitoring means to monitor said wireless network adapter means for  
45 receipt of any messages (including messages which are not directed to said

node), third storage means for maintaining a list of all other nodes from which such messages have been received within a specified interval, comparison means to determine whether each new message received comes from a node on the list, and actuating means which respond when a message comes from  
5 a node not on the list to add the node to the list.

22. A node as claimed in claim 21, in which the actuating means additionally causes said wireless network adapter means to broadcast identifying information which identifies the said node, each time that the  
10 said node receives a message from a node which is not on the list.

23. A node as claimed in any of claims 1-16, additionally comprising third monitoring means to monitor said wireless network adapter means for a message directed to such node in order to be forwarded by such node to a  
15 specific other node, and means for directing said wireless network adapter means to resend the message to said specific other node.

24. A method for communication in a network, comprising  
sending data by wireless communication from a first node in the network  
20 to other nodes in the network and receiving data by wireless communication from such nodes,  
monitoring data which are received to extract from said data identifying information which identifies the other network nodes whose data are received, and  
25 storing the identifying information.

25. A method as claimed in claim 24, said first node being an internetworking node capable of sending data via a wired LAN adapter means along a wired LAN to other wired nodes on said wired LAN and receiving data  
30 from other wired nodes along the wired LAN, and capable of interconverting such data between a format suited to be sent or received by said wired LAN adapter means and a format adapted to be sent or received by a wireless network adapter means of the node, whereby said internetworking node can receive data from said wired LAN and transmit it by wireless communication,  
35 and can receive data by wireless communication and transmit it along the wired LAN.

26. A method as claimed in claim 24, additionally comprising broadcasting periodically identifying information which identifies the said first node.  
40

27. A method as claimed in claim 24, additionally comprising sending, with each data message sent by the first node, identifying information which identifies the said first node.

28. A method as claimed in claim 25, additionally comprising broadcasting periodically identifying information which identifies the said first node and identifies the fact that it is an internetworking node.
- 5 29. A method as claimed in claim 25, additionally comprising sending, with each data message sent by the node, identifying information which identifies the said first node and identifies the fact that it is an internetworking node.
- 10 30. A method as claimed in claim 24, additionally comprising monitoring data which are received to extract identifying information from which it can be determined whether each other node whose data has been received is identified in such information as an internetworking node, and storing the identifying information which indicates whether such other node has been  
15 identified as an internetworking node.
31. A method as claimed in claim 30, in which identifying information for other nodes which have been identified as internetworking nodes is stored in a first table and identifying information for nodes which have not been  
20 identified as internetworking nodes is stored in a second table.
32. A method as claimed in claim 30, additionally comprising determining whether there is, in storage, identifying information for no internetworking node, one internetworking node or more than one internetworking node.  
25
33. A method as claimed in claim 32, in which, if it is determined that there is, in storage, identifying information for one and only one internetworking node, then a request for association is sent to said one internetworking node.
- 30
34. A method as claimed in claim 32, in which, if it is determined that there is in storage identifying information for more than one internetworking node, and that the first node is not already associated with an internetworking node, it selects one of the internetworking nodes for which  
35 identifying information has been stored and then a request for association is sent to the selected one internetworking node.
35. A method as claimed in claim 33, in which, if a confirmation is received that the one internetworking node has accepted the request for  
40 association, then an entry is stored showing that said one internetworking node is associated with the first node.
36. A method as claimed in claim 34, in which, if confirmation is received that the selected internetworking node has accepted the request for

association, then an entry is stored showing that said selected internetworking node is associated with the first node.

37. A method as claimed in either of claims 35 or 36, further comprising  
5 monitoring transmissions from the first node to the associated internetworking node, and deleting the stored entry if a transmission from the first node to said internetworking node is not acknowledged by the internetworking node.

10 38. A method as claimed in either of claims 35 or 36, additionally comprising accessing storage each time the first node seeks to transmit data to a specific other node, other than the internetworking node with which it is associated, and readdressing said data to the associated internetworking node for further forwarding, if the identifying data for such specific node  
15 is not in storage.

39. A method as claimed in any of claims 24-34, in which the identifying information includes the network address of the node to which such information pertains.

20 40. A method as claimed in any of claims 25, 28 or 29, additionally comprising accepting association requests from other nodes and storing a list of all other nodes which have become associated with the said first node by sending an association request which the said first node has accepted.

25 41. A method as claimed in claim 40, sending a message to other internetworking nodes via the wired LAN each time said first node accepts an association request from another node, said message advising the other internetworking nodes that the said first node has become associated with  
30 such other node.

42. A method as claimed in claim 40, additionally comprising monitoring data on the wired network, and selecting out data which is addressed to any node on said list and transmitting such data by wireless communication  
35 addressed to the node on said list.

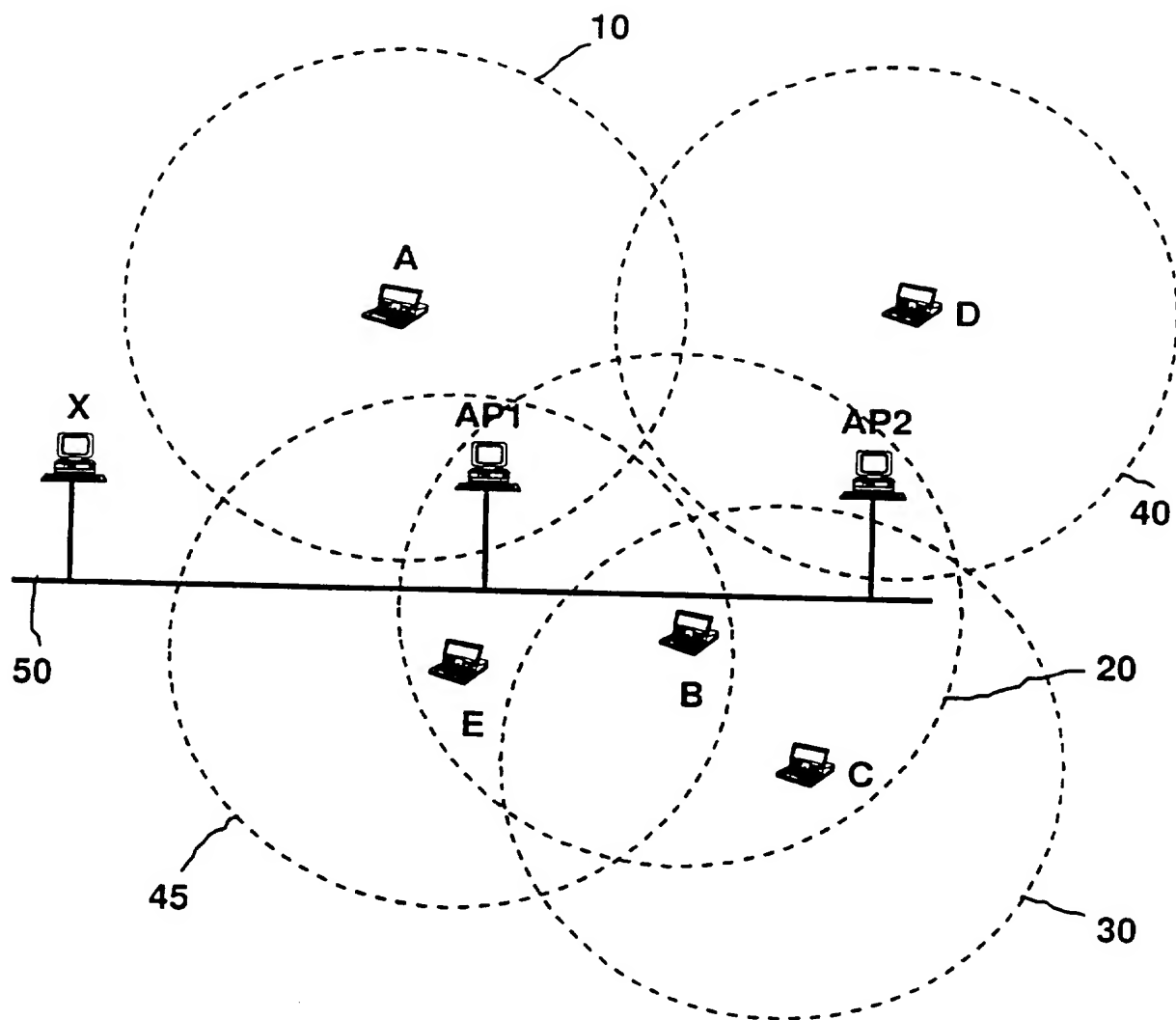
43. A method as claimed in claim 40, additionally comprising monitoring said data for a message directed to such node in order to be forwarded by such node to a specific other node, determining whether such specific other  
40 node is on said list, and directing the message to be resent to said specific other node if the specific other wireless node is on the list, and directing the message to be resent on the wired LAN addressed to said specific other node if the specific other node is not on the list.

44. A method as claimed in any of claims 25, 28 or 29, additionally comprising monitoring said data for receipt of any messages (including messages which are not directed to said first node), maintaining a list of all other nodes from which such messages have been received within a  
5 specified interval, determining whether each new message received comes from a node on the list, and responding when a message comes from a node not on the list to add the node to the list.

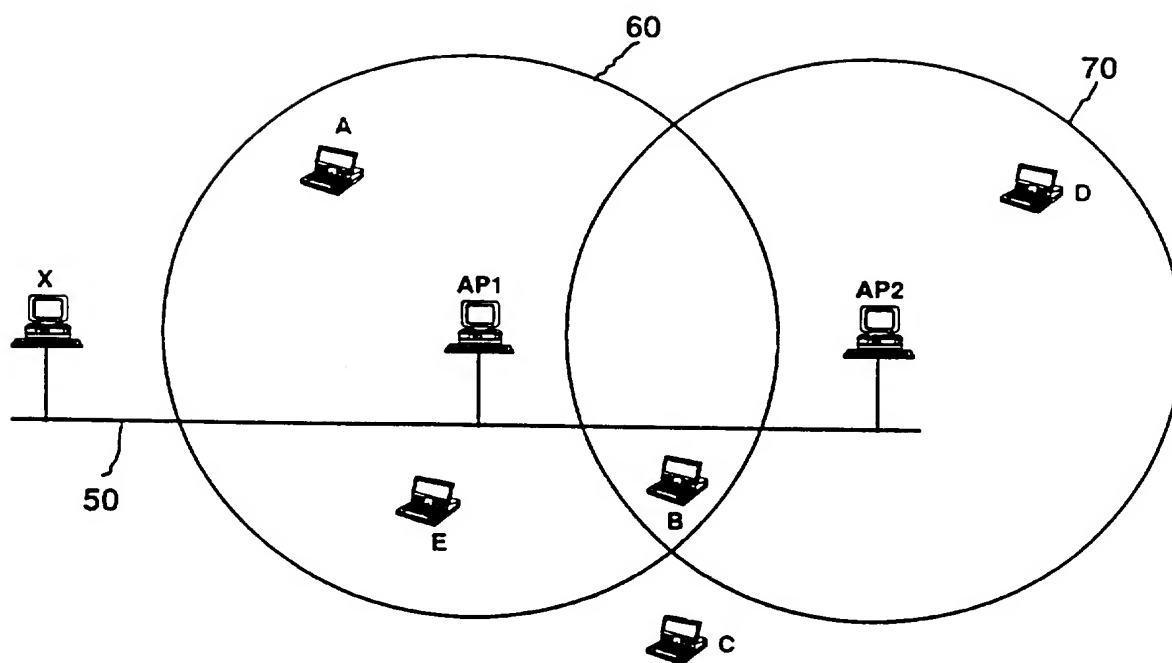
45. A method as claimed in claim 44, additionally comprising broadcasting  
10 identifying information which identifies the said first node, each time that the said first node receives a message from a node which is not on the list.

46. A method as claimed in any of claims 24-39, additionally comprising monitoring said data for a message directed to such node in order to be  
15 forwarded by such node to a specific other node, and directing the message to be resent to said specific other node.

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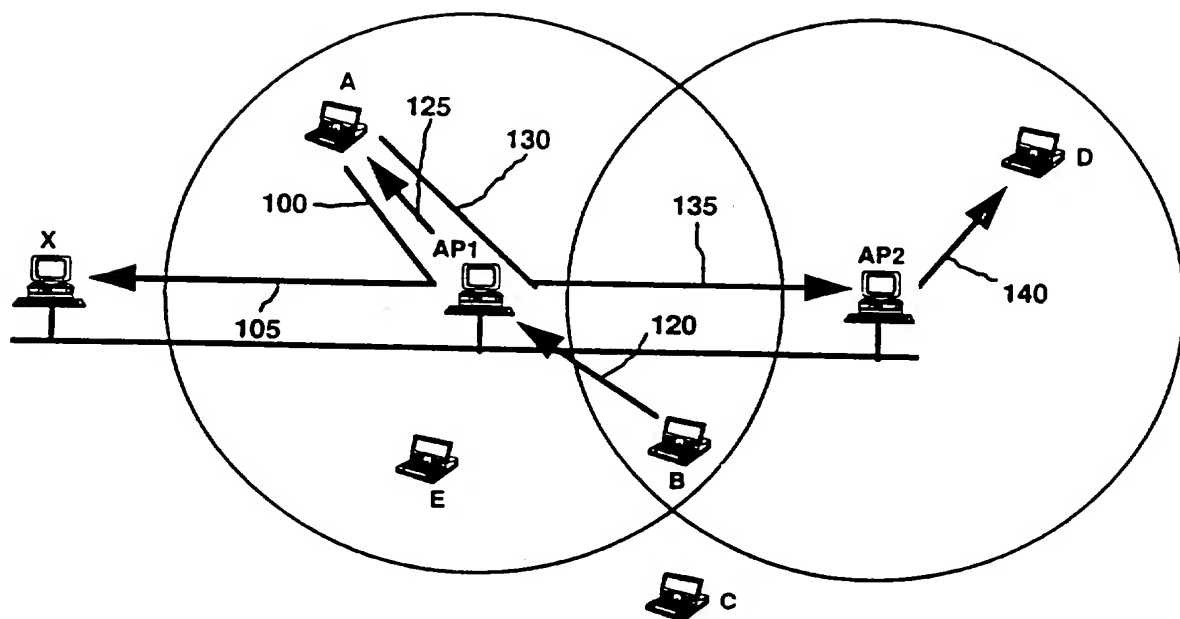
FIG. 1

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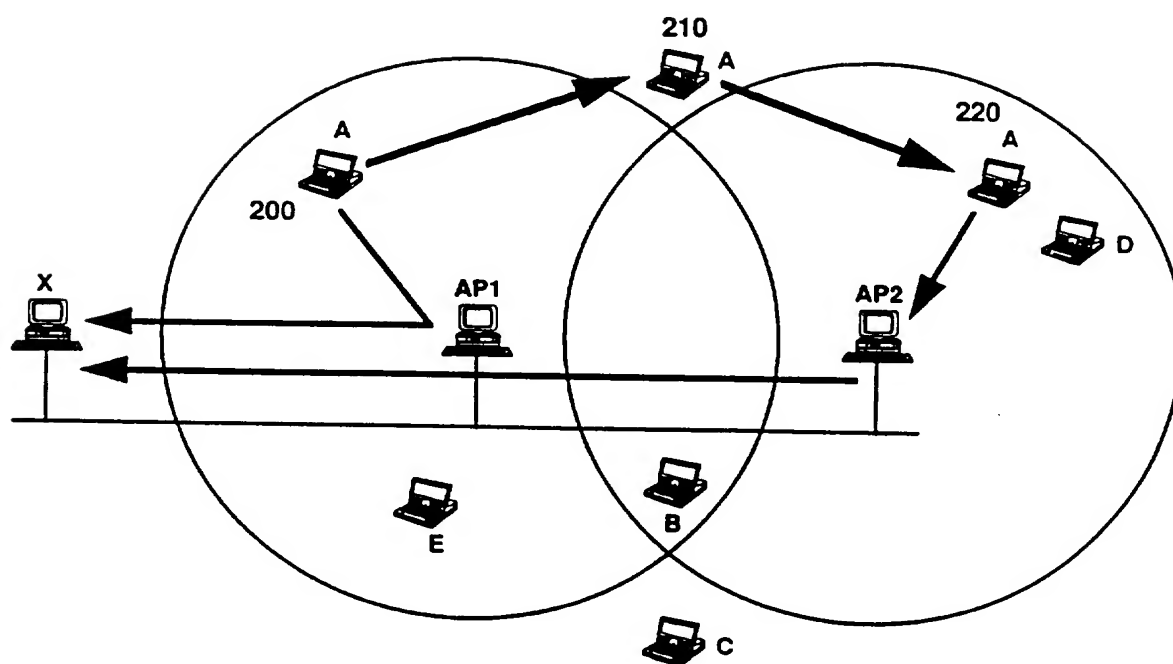
FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

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FIG. 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PC1/GB 95/01397

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 H04L12/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO,A,92 19059 (TELESYSTEMS, SLW INC.) 29 October 1992  see page 3, line 35 - page 5, line 12 see page 6, line 10 - page 7, line 21 see page 11, line 16 - page 12, line 31 see figure 1	1,2,7, 9-16,24, 25,30, 32-38
Y	---	3-6,8, 26-29,31
Y	EP,A,0 483 544 (IBM) 6 May 1992  see column 4, line 27 - column 5, line 26 see column 9, line 18 - line 35 -----	3-6,8, 26-29,31

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 November 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

05.12.95

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

...information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 95/01397

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9219059	29-10-92	EP-A- 0580652 US-A- 5276680	02-02-94 04-01-94
EP-A-0483544	06-05-92	US-A- 5212806 JP-A- 4249443	18-05-93 04-09-92